

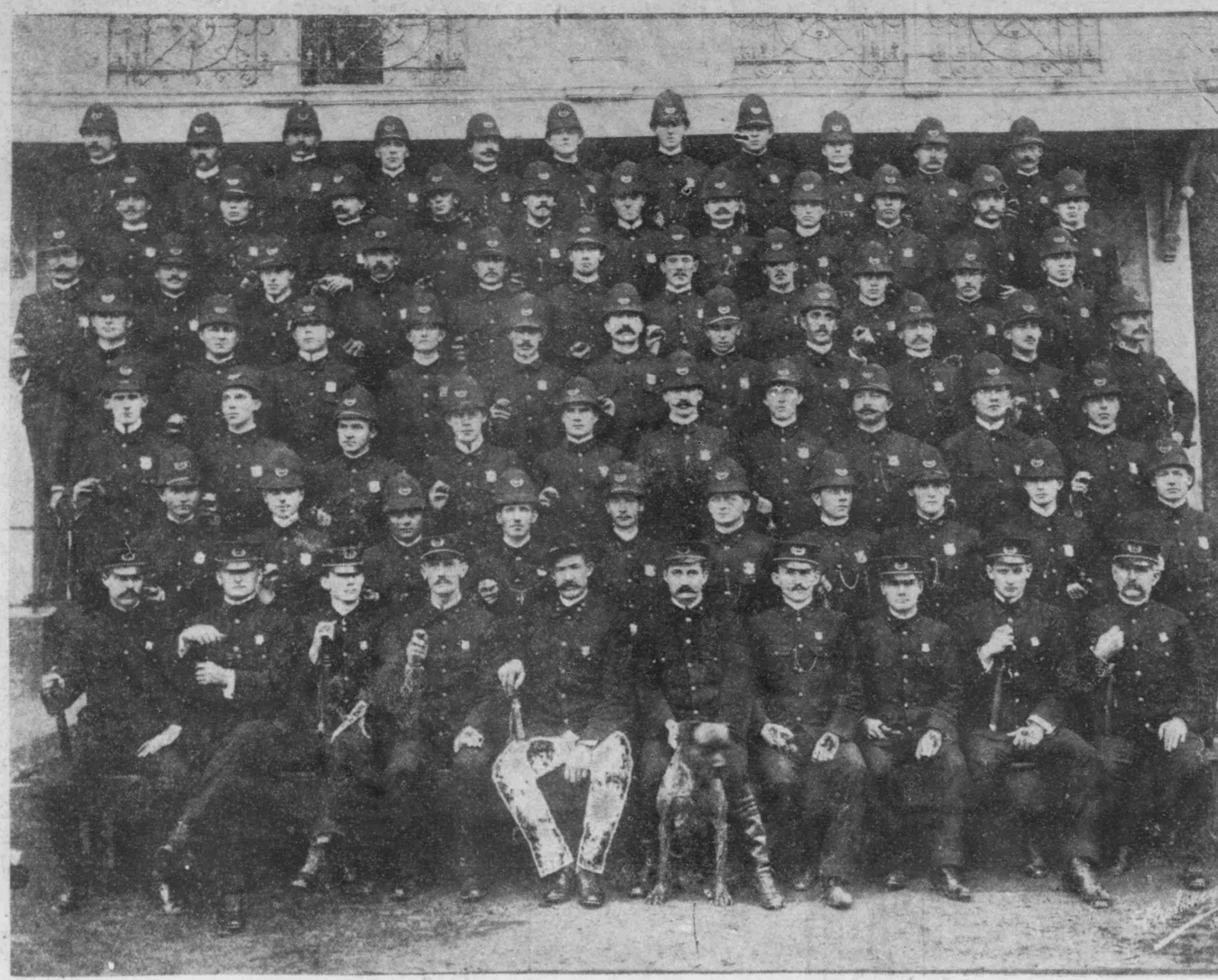
MANILA POLICED BY FORMER SOLDIERS AND NATIVES

Captain Andrew Burt Tells How Order is Preserved in the Philippine Capital.

SOME interesting information in regard to the policing of Manila and the Philippine islands under the civil government is brought from the new possessions by Captain Andrew J. Burt of Salt Lake, who recently left the Manila police department. Captain Burt, at the time he left the islands, was the veteran of the city's police department and for over two years had been in command of the worst district in the entire city, the Fourth precinct, embracing Manila's Tenderloin.

Captain Burt had the benefit of much experience as a peace officer before going to the islands, and thus was better equipped to cope with conditions there than were many other officers. Captain Burt, who was first lieutenant of the Utah troop in Torrey's rough riders during the war with Spain, went to the Philippines in 1899 as captain of company D, Thirty-ninth volunteer infantry. He was detailed to assume command of the Fourth precinct under the military rule on Feb. 1, 1901, and remained as captain of that precinct until the present summer, when, on account of failing health, he resigned and returned to his home in Salt Lake.

The Manila police force was organized when the civil administration began about two years ago, with a chief, assistant chief and instructor, assistant instructor, six captains, six lieutenants and about 800 police officers, half American and half native. The city was divided into six precincts, each under command of a captain. The officers were at first equipped with rifles and revolvers, but later the force was cut down about 300 men and bayonets substituted for rifles. When Captain Burt first became identified with the department the men worked four-hour shifts, but this was later changed, largely through his efforts, and the men now work one eight-hour shift each day. All the officers are compelled to sleep at the station house, where they may be readily reached in case of need. When Captain Burt left every American in the department was an honorably discharged soldier, known to be of good character and habits. The captains are paid \$2,000 per year, lieutenants \$1,250 per month, sergeants \$110 per month, roundmen \$80 per month and patrolmen \$75 per month in gold. Major Taggart of the Sixteenth infantry, who is well known in Salt Lake, was at one time chief of the department, a position now held by J. E. Harding, former adjutant of the Thirty-fifth volunteer infantry. The department has jurisdiction not only in the city of Manila, but outside the city limits for five miles on land and three miles on water. In addition to handling the city's lawbreakers the police force is frequently called upon to assist the Philippine constabulary in work outside the city. While the more important cases are usually entrusted to the American officers, Captain Burt says that many of the native officers who have Spanish blood in them, have proved to be thoroughly reliable and trustworthy in every way. Things were in rather bad shape in the city, says Captain Burt, until the police department was organized, but now, in his judgment, there is not a city of similar size in the United States where better order is preserved. Captain Burt's company contained seventy-two Americans and sixty-five natives, be-



The American members of the Fourth Precinct company, Manila police force. Captain Burt, dressed in white, is in the center of the bottom row. In addition to the men shown there are sixty-five Filipinos in the Fourth Precinct company.

ing by far the largest company in the city. The Fourth precinct is located in what is known as the San Polo district, outside the walled city, and was pretty rough before the department was organized to cope with the conditions there. It is now, says Captain Burt, about as well behaved as a Tenderloin district is anywhere. The department is now running smoothly and doing effective work.

Separate from the police department, but co-operating with it and under the same chief is the Manila detective bureau, consisting of a chief detective, assistant chief and about thirty detectives. Carl B. Hard, formerly a well-known Salt Lake newspaper reporter and later second lieutenant in the Thirty-fifth volunteer infantry, is the assistant chief of the detective bureau and is doing excellent work, according to Captain Burt. Captain Burt was for a time associated with

the detective bureau before assuming command of the Fourth precinct. He was given charge of the "political" work and worked up cases in which about a dozen Filipinos were hanged for murdering American soldiers and friendly Filipinos.

The policing of the islands, outside of Manila, is in charge of the Philippine constabulary, under command of Captain Allen of the regular army, who now ranks as a brigadier general. The members of the constabulary, with the exception of the officers, are exclusively Filipinos. They are armed with rifles and revolvers and cover all the islands outside of the city.

The city of Manila maintains two police courts and petty offenders are handled much the same as in American cities, except as to their place of confinement. Each precinct has a lock-up where prisoners are kept overnight, but after sentence offenders of

all classes are taken to Bilibid prison, the Philippine penitentiary, to serve their time.

The city of Manila also boasts an efficient fire department, under Chief Bonner, formerly of the New York fire department. It is well equipped with apparatus and has crews of Americans and natives mixed. The city has a good water system and fires are much less disastrous than under the old system. This is due not alone to the improvement in the fire fighting facilities of the city, Captain Burt says, but to the change in construction of the houses there. The business part of the town has been almost rebuilt since American occupation, flimsy structures being replaced by more substantial buildings. In the sections occupied by natives, conditions are still rather bad for successful fire fighting. The native huts are built of inflammable fibres and grass, and are so crowded together

that fire spreads with great rapidity. Captain Burt before leaving the islands tendered his resignation, to take effect at the expiration of his leave of absence, thinking he might want to return. He did not, however, and his connection with the department terminated July 4. His health was very bad during the last year or two, but since returning to Salt Lake he has gained about forty-five pounds in weight and is in almost perfect physical condition again.

History Rewritten.

Napoleon was restlessly pacing his deck. "His majesty must not take the imprisonment so much to heart," said his attendants, consoling. "It's not that," groaned the emperor, "but I suppose the infernal place will be swept by ocean breezes." Assuring him, however, that the bars

would keep the mosquitoes out, they managed to pacify him.

De Soto was leading his expedition to the Mississippi. "Say, boys," he exclaimed, "isn't the scenery simply magnificent?" "Yes," they chorused, "but where are the signs telling you what kind of medicine to take?" Perceiving that the crowing glory of the panorama was missing, he fell into gloomy silence.

Newton was explaining to his friends the law of gravitation. "I know it," he exclaimed, "because I saw the apple drop." "Are you sure?" they inquired derisively. "That you didn't see the apple jack?" Angered by their sarcasm, he proceeded to take a fall out of them.

George M. was worrying about the apple and the dumplings. "The wise waiter will bring you the value of the coins the waiter will bring upon a tray in the way of change. It is simply a mathematical problem, which is solved by placing yourself in the position of the waiter and figuring upon how much of a tip the customer will stand for."

MATHEMATICS OF THE WAITER.

By Careful Study He Is Able to Influence the Amount of His Tips.

(New York Sun.) "Careful observation of thirty waiters," said a patron of many restaurants, has enabled me to predict beforehand the exact number and value of the coins the waiter will bring upon a tray in the way of change. It is simply a mathematical problem, which is solved by placing yourself in the position of the waiter and figuring upon how much of a tip the customer will stand for.

"If a man alone goes into a cafe, and his check for breakfast, say, amounts to 45 cents, he will usually give the waiter a dollar bill. He will receive in return three dimes and a quarter. If the waiter brought back two quarters and a nickel, the chances are that he would get only the nickel as a tip, instead of the dime which he does get."

"If the man is accompanied by a friend and the check amounts to 70 cents, the waiter will bring a nickel and a quarter. He knows that no man will tip a waiter with a nickel in the presence of a guest. Therefore, he gets a quarter. The three dimes, a peculiar combination, forthcoming so readily in the other instances, cannot be found in the change from a 75-cent check."

"If the check for two happens to be only 50 cents, the wise waiter will bring you the change, a 10-cent piece, in such an open and promiscuous manner that you will tip with an extra dime, if you are afraid of being thought stingy."

"If you are indiscreet enough to have a 50-cent check, you will get two quarters in return at the best restaurants, and some nickels and dimes at places where the waiters are not so avaricious."

"If your check comes to \$1.25 or \$1.25, you will get your change in quarters and be compelled to leave one of them on the plate."

"If your check ranges between \$1.50 and \$2, and you pay with a \$5 bill, you will get two paper dollars, \$1 in the shape of two quarters and a silver half, and some small change. If you leave less than a quarter you will probably have to find your own hat."

"For any amount above \$2 it is a safe bet that at least \$1 in change will include a silver half and two quarters. If you look prosperous, and are accompanied by a lady, this dollar in coin will probably assume the shape of two halves. In the hope that you can be bulldozed into a half-dollar tip."

"If your check comes within from 20 to 30 cents of the amount you hand the waiter, he will be very obsequious, and consume an extra long time in getting the change, so that if you are in a hurry, or generously disposed, you may permit him to keep the change."

"This varied assortment of change to order is not the result of chance and the cashier, but the change is furnished the waiter in the exact proportions that he asks for. He is governed entirely by the amount of the check, the amount of change due, and whether the victim is accompanied by a lady or not."

The Salt Lake City Brewing company has placed a new brand of lager beer on the market called the "Wueraburger." The principal saloons in the city are handling it. Call for it. It is fine.

Ask your grocer for Vienna Model bread. "It's the best."

We want a BRIGHT BOY to work after School hours

Any boy who reads this advertisement can start in business on his own account selling The Saturday Evening Post. No money required. He can begin next week. Many boys make over \$5 a week. Some are making \$15.

THE work can be done after school hours and on Saturdays. Write to us at once and we will send full instructions and 10 copies of the magazine free. These are sold at 5 cents a copy and provide the necessary money to order the next week's supply at the wholesale price, \$25.00 in cash prices next month.

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10,000 YARDS EMBROIDERIES

An importation order placed by us early in the season, which was slightly damaged by water in transportation. These embroideries consist of Muslins, Swisses and Nainsooks and are worth up to 60c. a yard. Tomorrow we place the entire lot on sale at four prices, viz., **4c, 12c, 16c and 22c a yard.** Hundreds of beautiful patterns to select from. "Remember" the sale begins tomorrow morning and continues as long as they last,

THE LACE HOUSE.

Lot No. 1.

2,500 Yards Embroideries in Swiss and Muslin. Values up to 15c a yard. On sale tomorrow and while they last, at, a yard, only—

4c

See the north window.

Lot No. 3.

3,000 yards of fine Embroideries and Insertions such as Swiss Muslins and Nainsooks that were bought to sell up to 35c a yard. This entire lot on sale tomorrow and while they last at, a yard, only—

16c

See the south window.

Lot No. 2.

2,700 yards of fine Swiss Muslin and Nainsook Embroideries and insertions. Widths up to 6 inches and values to 25c a yard. This entire lot tomorrow and while they last at, a yard, only—

12c

See the north window.

Lot No. 4.

2,000 yards Embroideries up to 16 inches wide. Beautiful Swisses and Muslins, worth 40c, 45c, 50c and 60c a yard. The entire lot on sale tomorrow and while they last, at, a yard, only—

22c

See the south window.

Sale Begins Monday Morning.

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Sale Begins Monday Morning.